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The Association Building Fund

Early in October the Association began to send to its members circulars setting forth its need for a home of its own and asking their cooperation in providing it. Promptly replies began to be received. As was expected, they ranged from enthusiastic support of the project to pessimism and reasons why contributions to it could not be made. On the whole, the immediate response was all that could reasonably be expected.

Yet the officers of the Association have the common human trait of never being satisfied, however favorable conditions may be. This characteristic at once became active upon receipt of the following triumphant release from New York University College of Medicine. "In one breath it announced the opening of a campaign for \$750,000 to erect the Hall of Residence of the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center. And in the same breath it announced that one man had already raised \$615,000 toward that goal." It turned out that the man who had raised the large sum was chairman of the building fund committee, Mr. Maurice Levin, who had spent most of his time for nearly a year in soliciting contributions for the project from business men throughout New York City.

The explanation of the success in New York is interesting and contains a suggestion. No member can give much time to talking with his friends about a home for the Association, but the 27,000 members together could easily spend much more time in the aggregate than was devoted to the New York Hall of Residence project, and their efforts might well be as effective. So many surprising responses are being received that it would be inexcusably fainthearted to be doubtful

of success. Experience has proved that high purposes and bold actions are rewarded. Throughout this country there are universities and colleges and libraries and hospitals which were courageously founded in pioneer days of poverty. The high hopes of those brave spirits have long been much more than realized. Now, with the age of science at hand and imperative demands from the whole world that it be used only for human welfare, their relatively affluent successors cannot and will not falter at the task of providing a dignified and suitable home for an organization which for almost a hundred years has advanced American science broadly in all fields without any financial support beyond the dues of its members, most of whom were poorly paid professors in educational institutions.

How greatly this country has changed is illustrated by the announcement of the Research Corporation of New York on October 9 of an offer of \$2,500,000 to support scientific research in American institutions of learning during the next five years. Very few of our colleges and universities started with so great an endowment. Suggestions have been made that big corporations should assist the Association in obtaining funds for its home. They are assisting, even before they were asked, but there is still in us the self-reliant spirit of our predecessors which makes us want to take the lead in providing for our needs. For example, a laboratory technician in a hospital in California, in a note accompanying her contribution of \$30, wrote, "I am much pleased that the suggestion of applying for Government aid was not adopted. Surely the Association is strong enough to support its building project." A physician in Columbus, Ohio, wrote, "It is a pleasure to enclose my small [\$100] contribution, and I hope all will respond as generously as they can so that a permanent home for the A.A.A.S. may be built . . . which will symbolize the importance of organized science in our nation." A high school teacher in Cleveland, in a note accompanying his contribution of \$50, wrote, . . . "I am happy to do all I can toward erecting this structure as a real movement toward human welfare. . . ." Much smaller

contributions, even down to \$1, have been sent with similar expressions of high purposes, and they have been received with equal pleasure, for, as the Prospectus stated, "Homes are more than structures—they are also symbols, recalling hopes of the past, expressing the realities of the present, anticipating the opportunities of the future."

There have also been discordant notes, one being that the suggested million dollars is an impossibly large sum to obtain by voluntary contributions. It is a large sum, but it does not appear so formidable when divided up among 25,000 members, exclusive of foreign members and emeritus members. It is an average of \$40 per member, or one percent of \$4,000, the estimated average annual income of members of the Association. This calculation was the basis for the suggested general formula that members contribute to the building fund one percent of their incomes for only one year. Is a contribution of one percent of one's income for one year an excessive burden? At that rate 50,000,000 persons would barely pay the federal tax alone on liquor and tobacco for one year (\$2,000,000,000), with a long sequence of years to follow.

Some contributors have criticized the request for support of the building program of the Association as being weak and vague. For example, one member from Texas wrote, "May I suggest that this is probably the vaguest letter asking for contribution to a specific cause which I have ever received. I would not presume to think that I knew your problem as well as you do and it is entirely possible that you plan to follow up with more specific requests but it does seem to me that one would be more inclined to contribute if he knew specifically how much is to be required. It also seems to me that you would be far more successful, considering the membership of the Association, if you asked for subscriptions on a five or ten year basis." Enclosed with his letter was a check for \$200.

The St. Louis Meeting of the Association

As has been announced in *Science* and the daily press, the Association will hold a meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, next March 27–30, inclusive. During these four days scientists from many fields will join again, after nearly four years of war, in their normal tasks of advancing science for peaceful purposes.

Questions have been raised why St. Louis was selected as the place for the meeting and why the four days from March 27 to March 30 were chosen as the time for holding it. A sufficient answer to the first question is that no other place

in the country was found in which a great meeting of the Association could be held during the coming winter or spring. The particular time was chosen because even in St. Louis there were no other four consecutive days in which adequate accommodations for the meeting could be obtained. Since there is barely time before the last of March to prepare for the meeting, prompt decisions were necessary. Conferences of the secretaries of the sections of the Association and of the larger affiliated societies were held for the purpose of discussing principal objectives of the meeting and outlining plans for putting them into effect.

The fact that the next meeting of the Association will be held in March has raised the question whether future meetings will also be held in March. No such plan is contemplated. The coming meeting is being arranged under exceptional conditions that probably will not be paralleled for a long time. A year ago the secretaries of the sections of the Association and of the affiliated societies were asked to find what dates for meetings would be most convenient for their respective organizations. The times preferred were distributed throughout the year, but many more societies favored the week between Christmas and New Year than any other time. Consequently it appears probable that the next meeting following the coming March meeting will be held at the Christmas holiday season, 1946. If plans had not been made for the March meeting, a period of sixteen months would elapse between the termination of the war and the first meeting of the Association after the war. Such delays are not occurring in other countries. For example, the French Association for the Advancement of Science held a meeting in Paris the latter part of October.

Although war's violence ceased last August, peace has not generally returned to the minds of men. Even in this country, which has not been invaded and in which no city has suffered from bombing, there are on every hand evidences of the effects of the strains of the past five years. It is not alone the returning soldiers and sailors and marines who are restless and fearful of the future; a considerable fraction of the entire population appears to lack confidence in our civilization. But scientists are accustomed to looking beyond their immediate environment. They know that these are not the only difficult days there have been in human history, and that science never before promised so much for the future. It is expected that their triumphant notes at St. Louis will renew our confidence in ourselves and our civilization.

The Secretaries Conferences

On October 14 and 21, in New York and Chicago respectively, the section secretaries and those secretaries of affiliated societies conveniently located with respect to these two cities gathered to discuss problems and policies that must be faced and solved before the Association meets in St. Louis. Although it was possible to assemble only a fraction of the secretaries of the 190 affiliated and associated societies, every field but two was well represented at these meetings.

Prior to the war which has recently ended, it was customary to call meetings of the secretaries on one of the final days of the winter conventions. Although these meetings were worth while, they served more as a *post mortem* on the annual conventions than as policy-forming sessions, and the pressure of secretarial duties made attendance difficult and burdensome. In 1943, it was decided to call the secretaries together to consider problems connected with a general meeting under war conditions, and another call was issued in 1944, some months prior to the Cleveland meeting.

The policy thus inaugurated has proved a wise one, and it prompted the meetings which have just been held. In a sense the Association is greater than the sum of its parts, but its greatness depends entirely upon the success of its parts—the sections and the affiliated and associated societies. No one officer in any organization has more responsibility for its success than the secretary, and it is patent that a conference of secretaries can bring more knowledge, experience, and wisdom to bear upon Association problems than any other group. In consequence of the gatherings in New York and Chicago, the Permanent Secretary's Office can plan the St. Louis meeting with confidence.

The general sessions of the Association at the March convention were considered at length. At no time in the history of science have there been so many practical and far-reaching problems confronting scientists. Government support of science, freedom to disseminate the results of research, the rehabilitation of European science, the social responsibilities of the scientist, cooperation and specialization within and among the several scientific fields are but a few of the subjects to which attention must be given. Each field has its own problems, such as the cumulative deficiency in personnel at both the professional and student levels, opportunities for adult education in a world that has become acutely aware of science, the utilization of techniques and equipment developed during the war, de-

classification of restricted information, new research fields and needs revealed during the war.

The list can be indefinitely extended, but it is sufficiently long to demonstrate that the Association, the sections, and the affiliated societies may gather at St. Louis in the expectation that the sessions, whether large or small, should be stimulating, significant, and different when judged by pre-war standards. The secretaries know what can and should be done, but programs can be no better than the individual participants and their audiences make them. In the last analysis it is the spirit of the entire membership that makes good meetings.

Industry and the Universities

At a time when politicians and scientists are equally interested in the support of research, it is pertinent to assess the contribution which industry is already making, not only in its industrial laboratories but also in the universities. It is estimated that industry earmarks \$300,000,000 for scientific research annually, and a substantial fraction of this sum goes to the colleges and universities for a variety of uses.

In an attempt to catalogue the uses to which such funds are put, the Association asked 400 industrial laboratories the following question: "To what extent does your laboratory cooperate with, or use, the facilities and/or personnel of university laboratories?" At the time this item is being written, 195 specific answers to this question have been received. They are of sufficient significance to warrant presentation and discussion.

Of the 195 industrial laboratories reporting, only 24 do not make some use of university personnel or university laboratory facilities. Several in this category are either large or highly specialized laboratories, so completely equipped and staffed that there is no need to seek outside aid, cooperation, or supplementation. Indeed, a few have turned the tables and have offered certain of their facilities to universities for the purpose of training students in the use of equipment, materials, or research techniques.

Sixty of the laboratories seek advice from academic sources, and in many instances this is the only call made upon institutions of learning. It is not the institution but the specialist with a university connection that interests these laboratories. Yet it is evident from the answers that consultation is commonly the beginning of cooperation of other kinds, leading to grants-in-aid and thence to cooperative projects and to contracts in specific fields of research. Twenty-one

laboratories, for example, sponsor grants-in-aid; 52 are engaged in cooperative research; whereas 34 have arranged with institutions of learning to use laboratory equipment on a cooperative basis. Cooperative research and cooperative use of equipment normally reflect divergent industrial policies, in that the former calls for the employment of university personnel, whereas the latter utilizes only the physical plant. An even larger number of laboratories (56), however, prefer to give the universities full responsibility for research results, contracting for the work to be done on specific projects and leaving university people to their own devices in following the terms of the contract.

With this explanation the tabulation of returns takes on meaning, but it does not tell the full story.

TYPES OF COOPERATION BETWEEN 195 LABORATORIES
AND THE UNIVERSITIES

Type of Cooperation	Number of Laboratories	Percentage of total
Faculty consultants	60	31
Cooperative use of facilities	34	17
Cooperative research projects	52	27
Research contracts	56	29
Grants-in-aid	21	11
Student employment	3	2
Fellowships and scholarships	53	27
Unspecified	8	4
No cooperative relationships	24	12

In the replies received, slightly more than 50 colleges and universities were named as participants in industrial research programs. The nature of the participation runs the gamut of possibilities: A small number of companies call upon the university laboratories in part or wholly for fundamental research not related specifically to improvement of company products; still fewer universities or university departments limit cooperation to fundamental research. Most companies and institutions engage in applied research, of which the objective is the improvement of products and methods, the discovery of new processes, or the testing of raw and finished materials. In such projects the universities are working for, as well as with, the industrial laboratories.

This situation prompted vigorous comment from those industrial laboratories whose function it is to provide services for industry, such as the testing of materials. The practice is deplored by this group because, it is contended, it places tax-free institutions in direct competition with tax-paying businesses. Space cannot be

taken to discuss this problem, but it must be mentioned as one of the sharpest issues raised among the replies to the Association's inquiry.

It should also be noted that of the 50 institutions which were named in the replies received, fourteen play a large role in industrial research, and seven are clearly pre-eminent in this type of activity. Inevitably they are the institutes of technology and the larger state and private universities where technology has long been emphasized. Here again the temptation to wander beyond the factual material of the survey and to speculate on the significance of the facts is strong and must be avoided. It is obvious, however, that the pre-eminence of certain institutions in the industrial field is not fortuitous. Some of them, located in the heart of great industrial districts, have grown with—and have contributed to the growth of—the regional industries. Some state universities have clearly been concerned with the utilization of state resources and, having assured their development, are now involved in their effective use in expanding industries. This aspect of the Association's survey would, in itself, make a fascinating and illuminating study, but the questionnaire sent to the industrial laboratories was not designed to secure quantitative data on it, and the facts on which this brief statement is based were contributed incidentally—almost accidentally.

The primary function of the universities is, of course, the training of student personnel from the freshman to the post-graduate level. Only 53 of the 195 industrial laboratories participating in the survey provide fellowships, but 21 others assist students through grants-in-aid. Offhand it might be concluded that industry is but mildly concerned with the most important product of our institutions of learning—trained men and women. This conclusion is not warranted, and it is completely dispelled by further analysis of the responses received and in other communications and announcements which are coming into the Association's office. A few industrial concerns appropriate substantial sums for scholarships and fellowships, and in numerous cases the recipient is under no subsequent obligation to the donor. Most of the industrial organizations which make no contributions of this kind are well satisfied with the job of training which is being done, and they consistently staff their research laboratories with college and university graduates. Among the industrial plants which have research organizations the contempt for the "impractical" college man is virtually gone.

The survey suggests that the circuit between industry and the technological branches of our colleges and universities is closed. Industry calls on university men for advice, on institutional equipment for results, on graduates for operating and research personnel. The universities turn to industry for some financial support to staff, equip, and stock their scientific and technological departments. Both have large areas of interest outside the limited field in which co-operation occurs, but it is a wholesome situation that industry should have a stake in American education and education in industry, and that this stake is so small and so haphazardly distributed as to leave each free of domination by the other.—H.A.M.

Philadelphia Invites the Association

The City of Philadelphia and its scientific, educational, and cultural organizations have joined in cordial invitations to the Association to establish its proposed permanent home in the city of its birth—Philadelphia.

These invitations from Philadelphia were not careless expression of a vague hope. Instead, an informal committee, consisting of Dr. E. G. Conklin, a former president of the Association, Dr. J. M. Fogg, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Henry B. Allen, Director of the Franklin Institute, Dr. Charles D. Fawcett, of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, Mr. Morris E. Leeds, Chairman of the Board of Leeds and Northrup Company, and Mr. Richard W. Foster, of Lea & Febiger, publishers, considered the subject carefully before the invitations were extended to the Association.

The recommendations of the informal committee must have been convincing, for individual letters have been received from the mayor of Philadelphia, the president of the American Philosophical Society, the president of the University of Pennsylvania, the director of the Franklin Institute, the dean of Swarthmore College, the secretary of Princeton College, the president of the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton), the president of Drexel Institute of Technology, the president of St. Joseph's College, the president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the chairman of the board of Leeds & Northrup Company, the acting president of Haverford College, the president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the secretary of the Engineers Club of Philadelphia, a representative of Lea & Febiger, the secretary of the American Society for Testing Materials, the

president of Villanova College, and the chairman of Affiliated Technical Societies.

Such expressions of respect for the Association and of confidence in its future are naturally gratifying. They come from distinguished men in a great center of culture which offers many advantages for the permanent headquarters of the Association. They come at a turning point in the life of the Association, a time somewhat similar to that in the history of the American Philosophical Society when it launched its program, about twenty years ago, of securing funds adequate for its future needs.

Philadelphia from the beginning has been a great center of culture and science. In it was established the first public school in America, the first public library, the first law school, and the first medical college open to both men and women. It is the home of the American Philosophical Society, the Franklin Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and several colleges, of 72 institutes and libraries, of nearly 300 amateur scientific organizations, and of more than 90 industrial research laboratories.

Discussion of Science Legislation

On Thursday, November 8, 1945, under the chairmanship of A. J. Carlson, members of the Association and the chemists of the Chicago metropolitan area met in Thorne Hall, Chicago, for a panel discussion of pending national science legislation. Announced under the title *Research, Government and You*, the meeting was designed to analyze the several aspects of government support of research. Five speakers dealt with the varied phases of the science bills:

John Diener, *Patent Lawyer*, "The Need for Legislation."

R. K. Summerbell, *Northwestern University*, "The Effect on Academic Research of a National Science Foundation."

H. I. Schlesinger, *University of Chicago*, "The Administrative Aspect of a National Science Foundation."

Bruce K. Brown, *Standard Oil Company (Indiana)*, "The Industrial Attitude toward a National Science Foundation."

Ralph W. Gerard, *American Association of Scientific Workers*, "The Effect of a National Science Foundation on the Scientific Worker."

The panel discussion at Thorne Hall was sponsored by American Chemical Society, Chicago Section; American Institute of Chemists, Chicago Chapter; American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Chicago Section; the Chicago Chemists; and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Nominations for Membership

In the September issue of the BULLETIN it was suggested that members nominate their friends for membership in the Association. The stream of membership applications—about 750 in October—is evidence that many members acted on the suggestion. It is now requested that as many nominations as possible be sent in before December 1 because subscriptions for the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly* begin as of January 1. If a person is accepted for membership after the first of the calendar year it is necessary to send him the back numbers of the journals to which he is entitled.

If a person who is already a member should be nominated for membership, no harm would be done because all nominations are checked against the master file and the names of members are eliminated. In considering nominations it should be remembered that the interests of the Association extend into all fields of science—into the physical sciences, the biological sciences, the social sciences, and the various ramifications of all of them. All the principal areas of scientific interest are covered by the 190 scientific organizations which the Association has welcomed into the relation of associated and affiliated societies.

Congrès de la Victoire

From Saturday, October 20, to Friday, October 26, inclusive, *Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences* held a meeting at the Sorbonne in Paris, under the presidency of M. Henri Piéron, Professeur au Collège de France. This first meeting after the close of the war was called the "*Congrès de la Victoire*." The last previous meeting was held at Liège in July, 1939, only a few weeks before Great Britain and France entered the war. After six years of suffering under invasion and occupation by German military forces the French, with characteristic resilience, organized and held a meeting of their association for the advancement of science within about two months after the surrender of Japan. It is expected that Drs. W. A. Albrecht, the University of Illinois, and D. A. Worcester, the University of Nebraska, official delegates from A.A.A.S. to the Paris meeting, will submit reports of it for publication in the BULLETIN or in *Science*.

Dr. Albrecht, Chairman of the Section on Agriculture, and Dr. Worcester, Secretary of the Section on Education, are in Biarritz, France, giving instruction in their respective fields to our soldiers at the Biarritz American University. It is clear from their letters that they are con-

fident that the instruction given at Biarritz not only occupies the time of our boys during their period of waiting to return home but contributes effectively to their education.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science was organized in 1872 on the model of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Its purpose was to extend from Paris throughout France a unity among scientists, whether in university centers or industrial laboratories, and to interest all others who recognized the importance of science. In 1886 it fused with *l'Association Scientifique*, a society founded by the astronomer Leverrier in 1864, and took over its *Bulletin Scientifique*.

That the French Association has served the provincial centers of France is proved by the fact that only four of the sixty-six meetings from the first one in 1872 to the last previous one in 1937 were held in Paris. In fact, five of the sixty-six meetings of the French Association were held in Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

In respect to the division of the sciences into sections the French Association differs from both the British Association and the American Association. The British Association has 12 sections; the American Association, 16 sections and two subsections. The French Association has four groups of sections: I, *Sciences Mathématiques*; II, *Sciences Physiques et Chimiques*; III, *Sciences Naturelles*; and IV, *Sciences Economiques*. In the first group there are four sections, including navigation and aeronautics; in the second group there are three sections, one being meteorology and geophysics; in the third group there are ten sections; comprising geology and mineralogy, botany, zoology, anthropology, medical sciences, electrolgy, and medical radiology, odontology, pharmacological sciences, experimental psychology and biogeography; and in the fourth group there are five sections. The sections of each group are, in general, on related fields, but the fourth group comprises sections on such varied subjects as agronomy, geography, political economy and statistics, pedagogy and teaching, and hygiene and public health.

The fact that associations for the advancement of science have been established in various countries for the purpose of advancing all fields of science, and of disseminating information about science widely among the public, provides scientists with unequalled opportunities for promoting international friendship and good will.

The office of *Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences* is *Hotel des Sociétés Savantes*, Rue Serpente 28, Paris.

The December Scientific Monthly

The leading article in the December issue will be "Pic la Rhune" by Prof. Stanley A. Cain, Chief of the Science Section of Biarritz American University, the U. S. Army's temporary institution of higher learning on the Bay of Biscay. Prof. Cain, botanist of the University of Tennessee, knows how to tell a good story. By describing some of his experiences leading up to a day's botanizing with his class on a mountain (Pic la Rhune) near Biarritz, he intimately informs the reader of the founding of the Army's university in France and of its present character and usefulness. Prof. Wm. A. Albrecht, one of our contributing editors and vice president of the Association and chairman of the Section on Agriculture, writes in this issue on the same subject in a more general way for "Science on the March."

Our second article will be an illustrated biography of Eugen Steinach, the Viennese physician, who died last year in Switzerland after devoting the last half of his long life to investigations on sex hormones and gerontotherapy. Dr. Benjamin writes in part from personal acquaintance with Professor Steinach.

In this issue, following Major Grant's criticisms of C. W. Cooke's explanation of the origin of the Carolina bays ("Neptune's Racetracks"), we publish the Major's own original hypothesis.

One who likes fish stories may want to go along with Dr. Gudger in his examination of "the literature" on the more grisly feeding habits of a certain huge catfish of eastern Europe.

During the past few weeks many scientists have been advising the Kilgore Committee: "Give us the dough and we'll make the pie." Under the circumstances there is some doubt whether Uncle Sam can keep his fingers out of the latter. So it seems well to continue the argument in *The Scientific Monthly*. Two scientists, an American from England (F. W. Preston) and an Englishman from Ireland (J. D. Bernal) independently advocate freedom from government and participation by government, respectively, in scientific research.

Did the noble experiment with national prohibition result in a reduction of the number of cases of alcoholism? This question is examined by Landis and Cushman in "the record" so often mentioned by Al Smith—that of New York State. The answer—what do you think?

During the war our mineral resources, including petroleum, were consumed as never before. Prof. Knopf's article deals with the part played by geologists in obtaining the necessary mineral supplies from domestic sources.

American Association for Applied Psychology

The American Association for Applied Psychology, Inc., was organized at Minneapolis, Minn., in September, 1937, and was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in 1938.

The object of the Association is the promotion and development of the service which psychology as a science can render society in business, education, industry, law, medicine, mental hygiene, social welfare, and related fields. To that end it is concerned with the development of psychological service and practice at a high professional level, with the encouragement of research, and with the promotion of high professional and ethical standards. The specific activities of the Association are the definition of professional and ethical standards, the improvement of training facilities in applied psychology, the conduct of meetings for the interchange of information among its members, the issuance of publications for both its members and the general public, the furtherance of cooperation with nonpsychological groups, and the development of new professional opportunities.

Membership in the Association consists of two classes: Fellows and Associates. Only persons who are actively engaged in the application of psychology as their primary vocation or who are directing programs concerned either with direct application or research related thereto are eligible for election as Fellows. Requirements for Fellowship include also the Ph.D. degree or equivalent degree or certificate of training in psychology or applied psychology and, in addition, at least four years' experience in the application of psychology, or published significant and systematic research in applied psychology beyond the Ph.D. dissertation or its equivalent. Persons who have a Ph.D. degree or equivalent degree or certificate of training in psychology or applied psychology and who, in addition, have at least one year of practical experience in the application of psychology, are eligible for election as Associates. Persons whose interest in applied psychology is secondary or who are primarily engaged in teaching applied psychology are eligible for election as Associates.

Starting with 411 charter members in 1938, the membership of the Association rose to 564 in 1939; to 608 in 1940; and to 638 in 1941. In September, 1942, the total membership was 659; of these members, 425 were fellows and 234 were associates.

Until 1942, annual dues were set at \$6 per annum. At the business meeting in September, 1942, it was voted that dues for 1943 be \$7 to enable the Association to contribute the sum of \$1,000 to the support of the Office of Psychological Personnel established in 1942 by the American Psychological Association.

Six annual conferences have been held since its organization in 1937. Programs included business meetings, round-table discussions of problems and practices in applied psychology, and reports from the professional committees of the Association. Up to 1942, a regular feature of the program was the annual banquet and presidential address. In 1942 a skeletonized meeting was held to conduct business and

the arranged programs were abandoned for the duration of the war.

Between annual meetings, the business of the Association as a whole is conducted by a Board of Governors of fifteen persons. These include the president, executive secretary and treasurer, the chairman and secretary of each of the four sections, and the chairmen and secretaries of the two boards. The sections represent special areas of interest and service, as follows: Clinical Section, Consulting Section, Educational Section, Business and Industrial Section. Each section has its own Bylaws, standards of membership, officers and committees, and is autonomous in the conduct of its affairs.

The committees as a whole are organized in two groups, namely, the professional standing committees and the temporary task committees. Fifteen professional committees have been appointed: Clinic certification, instruction in applied psychology, professional employment, professional ethics, relations with the educational profession, relations with the engineering profession, relation with the library profession, relations with the medical profession, relations with the social work profession, standardized tests, technical manuals, public relations, legislation, training for applied psychology, and working conditions of psychologists.

The Board of Affiliates represents the interests of affiliated societies. It consists of a chairman and a secretary, one representative of each of the affiliated societies, and one representative of each of the sections. Thirteen regional societies are affiliated with the Association.

Publications are under the general supervision of the Board of Editors, which consists of a chairman, a secretary, one representative from each of the four Sections, and a representative from the Board of Affiliates. The official organ of the Association is the *Journal of Consulting Psychology*, which was founded in 1937 and is published bi-monthly. Members of the Association receive this journal upon payment of their annual dues. Individual subscriptions for nonmembers are \$3.00 a year. A series of *Applied Psychology Monographs*, published for the Association by Stanford University Press, was launched in February, 1943. The Association also publishes for distribution to its members a mimeographed *Bulletin* series. Mimeographed news-letters are sent to the members from time to time by the Executive Secretary, and the sections also send occasional news-letters to their members.

The Association has contributed financial support and the services of its Executive Secretary as a Consultant to the war work of the Office of Psychological Personnel. Further contributions to the war effort have been made through its representative on the Emergency Committee in Psychology of the National Research Council. The Association is also represented on the Advisory Council on Human Relations of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.—ALICE I. BRYAN, *Executive Secretary*.

Membership in the Association

Eligibility for Membership

Membership in the Association is open to all persons engaged in scientific work, whether in the fields of the natural or the social sciences; to all amateur scientists, whatever their special interests; and to all who desire to follow the advances of science and its effects upon civilization. Members having made substantial contributions to the advancement of science are eligible for election as fellows.

Dues and Publications

Membership dues are \$5 per year, including subscriptions for the monthly A.A.A.S. BULLETIN and either the weekly journal *Science*, now in its 101st volume, or *The Scientific Monthly*, now in its 60th volume. *Science* is a journal for professional scientists; the *Monthly* is a nontechnical journal for the intelligent public. The Association also publishes technical symposia and nontechnical books on science that are available for members at prices substantially below those to the public.

Organization and Meetings

The Association was founded in 1848, with an initial membership of 461. Papers in its early programs were classified as either natural philosophy or natural history. Now its work is organized under 16 sections and 190 associated societies having a total membership of over 500,000. Its annual meetings are the greatest regular gatherings of scientists in the world.

Nominations and Applications for Membership

Members may submit nominations for membership at any time, and persons desiring to become members can obtain membership application forms from the Office of the Permanent Secretary, the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Changes of Address

New addresses for the Association's record and for mailing the journals *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly*, as well as the A.A.A.S. BULLETIN, should be in the Office of the Permanent Secretary, Washington 25, D. C., at least two weeks in advance of the date when the change is to become effective.

Officers of the Association

President, Charles F. Kettering; *Permanent Secretary*, F. R. Moulton; *General Secretary*, Otis W. Caldwell; *Treasurer*, W. E. Wrather.

Executive Committee: Anton J. Carlson, *Chairman*; Roger Adams, Otis W. Caldwell, Arthur H. Compton, Charles F. Kettering, Burton E. Livingston, Kirtley F. Mather, Walter R. Miles, F. R. Moulton, Elvin C. Stakman, and W. E. Wrather.

